THE DAILY CONSERATIVE.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1831, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, MAY 16th.—Since the repulse of the enemy at Dalton he has been moving around our left, closely followed by Johnston, who has held him in check in every effort against our line of communication. The nature of the country prevents massing large bodies of troops. On Friday an attempt against Resaca was resumed, and continued through Saturday and Sunday. Every attack was handsomely repulsed. Small loss on our side. No press reports or private telegrams have been recived from the field. It is believed that both armies are now deploying into the valley of the Ostinala. We refrain from giving conjectures, and information from the field is too incomplete to exhibit results.

The Relief Committee on arriving here were notified that they were not needed at the front.

LINCOLN ON THE NEGROES AND THE WAR.

The following letter from Lincoln appears in a correspondence, published in the Franklin, Ky., Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 4th.

A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:

My Dear Sir.—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using that power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that government, that nation, of which that constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation and yet preserve the constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel, that to the best of my ability, I had even tried to preserve the constitution, if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country and constitution all together. When early in the war Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity.—When, still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believe the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and, with it, the constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element; I choose the latter. In choosing it, I hope for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it, in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force; no loss by it anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

And now, let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking three hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his case as stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest, and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN."

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Selma *Mississippian* has the annexed news from Trans-Mississippi. All accounts from that section appear to confirm our success:

A gentleman who left the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi, says that the Yankees had given up Steele as gone.

It was also the common talk in official circles that Banks had lost 15,000 men, instead of 4,000, as reported in the Yankee papers.

Traders, sutlers and other hangers on to the camp of the enemy, including the Yankee preachers, the miscegenational school marms, and agents for the cultivation of abandoned plantations, were making their arrangements to transfer the scene of their operations farther North.

Nearly all the stores, wagons, mules, horses, artillery, &c., of the entire Yankee army in the Trans-Mississippi Department have already fallen into our hands.

Steele is literally used up, and the debris of Banks' army was, from last advices, shut up in Alexandria, with his transports driven back.

CONVENTION OF BISHOPS.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Confederate States of America, met in Convention at Montgomery, Ala., on Wednesday, 9th inst.

The New Jersey House of Assembly has rejected the bill to allow soldiers in the field to vote.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864. [No. 21.

RELIGION AND POLITICS AT THE NORTH.

A correspondent of the Southern *Presbyterian*, writing from New York, gives the annexed views of the religion of the Federals as it now exists:

The clergy of the North as a body are the most time serving and blood thirsty men in it. This is not simply my opinion. I have heard the declaration from some of their own number. You can have no conception of their truckling servility. There is old Dr. McElroy, of the Scotch church, who a year ago, was conservative, and in favor of peace, is now for prosecuting the war until the South be conquered.

Dr. N. L. Rice is another sad example. I have talked with him repeatedly; he believes in his heart that this war upon the South is a most atrocious crime; yet under the threats of the Abolitionists in his congregation, and from the fear of losing his position, he now prays for the success of the Federal armies. Rev. James Brooks of St. Louis, is another; he was arrested and cast into prison with me, and was loud in his professions of fidelity to the cause, yet, under the influence of Gov. Gamble who was an elder in his church, and of other Lincolnites there, he has preached and published a sermon, in which he argues from Scripture, the "divine right of kings and passive obedience." It is precisely such a discourse as graced the English pulpit in the days of James II. These are the infirmities of good men. As to the bloody harangues of the out and out war clergy, no pen can depict them. They rejoice in the carnage of the battle-field and in the spectacle of widows and orphans driven homeless from their burning dwellings. They delight to see Southern ladies stripped, whipped and exposed to the insults of their former slaves. Not a pulpit, nor a religious—save the mark—newspaper in the North condemns the brutalities of a Butler, the butcheries of a McNeil or the baseness of a Turchin. They and the Christian people of the Federal States openly declare that "rebels have no rights," and hence that it is right to exterminate them, to seize their lands, free their slaves, and to do whatever else seemeth to them good.

"*Resolved*, That the Lord hath given the earth to His Saints.

"*Resolved*, That we are the Saints of the Lord."

The result is as might be anticipated. True religion is dying out. In the Northwest an anti-church movement is begun. Those who are opposed to the war and abolitionism, will meet for worship without any church organization. Again, the Roman Catholic church is gaining largely, because of its supposed conservatism. But the most extensive movement is towards infidelity.—The process is a short one, the Northern churches are abolitionized: abolitionism is infidelity. Cora Hatch, one of the Sunday lecturers in New York city, is a pretended "medium;" she scouts the Bible, denies the personality and existence of God, and proclaims the blackest atheism. One evening, a young man rose in the audience and openly charged her with living in concubinage with his father who had abandoned his own family. Yet the crowds striving for admittance to her hall are so great that the police are obliged to keep order.

The Presbyterian church in New York city, particularly the Old School, is in a deplorable state. Drs. Spring and Potts and Phillips, *et id omne genus*, are droning their congregations to death. Dr. Scott here, and Van Dyke in Brooklyn, are the only men who are alive and sound. They are battling manfully; but under great discouragements. They both long for a more salubrious climate and better people.

But I turn away from the spectacle of an apostate church, and altars reeking with human sacrifices.

The North never seemed to be more united in the prosecution of the war, more determined to conquer the South, or more confident of its ability to do so. By dint of much lying, the Government at Washington has persuaded the people that a very short and easy campaign in the spring will end the war.

The expectation, together with the enormous bounties, from $600 to $800 to each soldier, secures numerous recruits. They will make a desperate effort in the next campaign. Should they succeed in penetrating further into the Confederacy, in capturing a few more places, they will be greatly encouraged, and the war indefinitely prolonged. But on the other hand—which God grant—should they be baffled and defeated I believe the war will terminate. There is evidently a reaction taking place already, as is shown in the rapid increase of the circulation of the peace papers; in the numerous publications in favor of slavery and the great demand for them; in the large vote given for Vallandigham, which was a vote not only for peace, but for revolution to secure it; in the majority given in this city, for Gunther, the peace candidate for Mayor; in the large minorities in all the States, opposed to the administration and its policy; in the disaffection of a large portion of the Union party in the border States. I do not lay too much stress upon any or all of these things, but they all point one way, and indicate a wide spread dissatisfaction with the present posture of affairs. They will amount to nothing so long as the apparent successes of the Federal armies maintain confidence in the final triumph of Federal power. The hope of subduing the South keeps all these elements under; the prestige and power of the government is resistless. But when the time shall come—as it surely will sooner or later—that the people of this country shall lose their confidence in the ability of their tyrants to suppress "the rebellion," and to pay its enormous debt, all these elements of discontent, inflamed by a sense of disappointment, and the dread of ruin will burst forth into revolution. The passive submission of these people to the loss of their liberties, to the burdens of an aggressive war, and to the oppressions of the meanest tyrants that ever disgraced humanity, is inexplicable, I think, upon any other hypothesis than the one I have mentioned, viz: that they are allured with the hope of compensation in the conquest of the South.

History, I believe, does not present an instance of a people, accustomed to liberty, tamely surrendering it without struggle. Some powerful motive must exist to account for the anomaly; that motive is, as I have stated, the expectation of ample reward for their sacrifices, coupled with the persuasion that when triumph is secured, they will easily regain their lost rights. Both expectations will be defeated, they will fail in their schemes of conquest; they will not recover their liberties without a terrible struggle. When these convictions shall be fastened upon them, their howls will rend the heavens. They will madly rush into revolution, into anarchy, into civil war. The people will rise against their oppressors, the poor will assail the rich, the States will attack the Federal power.

Improbable as these events may now seem, I believe the time is approaching when the Confederacy, at peace, free and prosperous, will look down from her elevated position upon the North struggling in the throes of a mortal agony. I would not be surprised if a still greater revolution in public sentiment here should occur, and abolitionism, as the cause of the war and of all these troubles, should become more hateful to these unthinking masses than secessionism now is, and that its now triumphant leaders should be hunted and hounded with a deeper animosity than Southern exiles are now incurring. I base these opinions not upon any confidence in the integrity and sound principles of these people, I believe them to be utterly destitute of either. They have no fixed ideas in religion, morals or politics. They rush hither and thither like a herd of frantic buffaloes at the display of a red rag. Having failed in trampling down the South, they will turn in the madness of their baffled fury and wreck their vengeance upon their present masters.

When will those things be? Should the South be successful in the approaching campaign, they will occur, I believe, next fall. Should the North on the other hand, obtain further advantages in arms, they will be postponed. But however late, they will surely come suddenly and terribly. Revolution in the North will be the guarantee of Southern independence; a revolution to be brought about not by the returning reason, the awakened humanity, or the quickened piety of those people; for they have neither sense, charity or reverence; they are brute beasts and savage barbarians; "they neither fear God nor regard man." The lust of power, the lust of wealth, and envy of a superior race, have filled them with the subtilety and malice of their father, the Devil.

But the revolution I predict will be extorted by shame and fear, and suffering. The triumphs of our armies will produce a financial crash here; these two events will hurl them from their pinnacle of pride, into an abyss of despair, terror and ruin, which, as I have stated, will lead directly to revolution, anarchy and civil war. The future before those wretched creatures is so black and awful that, could I for a moment forget their satanic outrages upon my people, I might pity them in anticipation.

The masses of them seem to be unconscious of their danger, and as in Addison's "Vision of Mirzah," are trooping along the bridge of life, forgetful of its broken arches, its trap-doors, and the raging torrents below. The recklessness of speculation and the extravagance of expenditure exceed all belief. It is a wild carnival of shoddyism, greenbacks, corruption, lust and blood. In this city more than twenty places of amusement are open every night and crowded to excess; from eight to ten thousand carriages a day roll along the gravelled road of Central Park; diamonds and silks in fabulous abundance glitter and rustle on Broadway. Absorbed in the excitements and pleasures of the passing moment, they think not of the fearful doom impending over a people abandoned of God to the guidance of their own evil passions.

The more reflecting however, among themselves are uneasy and apprehensive, filled with "a certain fearful looking for of judgment." They feel that they stand upon a volcano, which may at any moment explode under their feet. This nervous timidity of the business community is the best preparation for the panic and crash which so many causes are conspiring to produce.

When I contrast the condition of the North, its blasphemy, its bloodthirst, its arrogance, its avarice, its corruption, with that of the South, her religion, godly people, sound morals, patriotic devotion, moderation in victory, patience in suffering, I cannot doubt the result of the conflict between them. I would not paint a too flattering picture for ourselves. I observe in some of our papers complaints of corruption in the Confederacy. These are spots on the sun. The great heart of the Southern people is sound; the pure Gospel is preached, believed, obeyed; the standard of virtue is high, being founded on the word of God; the wise and the good are in authority. Here is nothing but a mass of reeking impiety and cruelty; the whole head is sick, the whole heart faint;" from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, the body politic is wounds, and bruises and putrifying sores.

The cheering work of grace that, beginning in the lamented Jackson's corps, has extended so widely through Gen. Lee's army, is watched on this side by almost universal skepticism among soldiers and people. On the one hand, we see faith in God, honor, chivalry, and fortitude; on the other, devil worship, fanaticism, treachery and barbarism.—There is no sound public opinion here to restrain and correct the excesses of a brutal war. Even the religious press (so called) utters no condemnation of the atrocious deeds that have desolated so many of our hearth stones.

God will vindicate his truth and will bless the people who are struggling to maintain it. The South will come forth from this furnace of affliction, purified and ennobled. May it be His gracious will to grant her a speedy and complete deliverance. I am more and more persuaded that the Christian people of the South are the best in the world, and the clergy the most faithful and laborious. No where else are the churches so pure, and the gospel proclaimed with such freedom and fullness.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An amusing instance of polite rivalry occurred the other day. Capt. H., a staff officer, had remarked, when he passed a certain general, he always raised his hat in return. The Captain resolved to be equal with him. Accordingly the next time they approached each other, both being on horseback, Capt. H. politely raised his hat in the most approved military style; but imagine his non-plus when the General with knightly dignity took off his hat and rode uncovered until they had passed ten or twelve paces. The Captain admitted that he had encountered invincible politeness. There can be no impropriety in adding that this was Lieut. Gen. Hood.—*Dalton Cor. Appeal.*

Some of the Masonic jewels have been found in the ruins of the Winthrop House fire at Boston. Workmen are removing the ruins preparatory to the erection of a new building, which is to include accommodations for the Freemasons on an extended scale, and a first class hotel.

A Detroit cavalry captain was astounded a few days since when one of his new recruits walked up to him and declared that soldiering was rather disagreeable, and that said recruit, being a female, would quit the business.

The private dairy of Lady Cowper has been published. It contains a very amusing account of the Court of George I, at which the author was a lady of the bed-chamber.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas Waite, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5	Thos M Garrett,	John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gafon,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	Robert W Alston,
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	E Benton Withers,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	Jos H Lambeth,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Gray W Hammond,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	Thos H Sharpe,
17	Wm F Martin,	John C Lamb,	Thos J Wooten,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Wm P Roberts,
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20	Thos F Toon,		Wm J Pfohl,
21		Wm S Rankin,	
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23			Chas C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John Y Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
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35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm I. Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Gwens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
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61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 65th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 66th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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THE MERCURY!
THE MERCURY!

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BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
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THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
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SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00.
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Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
6—d1m.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Cusenut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 17, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION OR DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FRIEND OR A SAFE INSPECTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the *knife* to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

Gov. Vance's Speech.

On yesterday afternoon Gov. VANCE, in obedience to an invitation some time since tendered him to address the people of Wake county, addressed a very large and remarkably attentive audience for nearly three hours.

We took no notes, having had to stand a remote distance from the speaker the whole time, and consequently cannot pretend to give a sketch of the Governor's very able and masterly speech. Anything short of the *ipsissima verba* uttered would, we fear, do his Excellency serious injustice.

He commenced by telling the people that, as he was a candidate for re-election, he considered them justly entitled to know his views and opinions touching all matters of public concern at this time, and that he was determined not to withold the position he occupied from the public. His competitor, Mr. HOLDEN, had been invited by him to meet him, but declined to do so under the shallow pretext, that he did not wish the people to leave their crops!

The Governor then proceeded to discuss the Convention question, the *Habeas Corpus* question, the peace question, and the question touching the propriety of Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. PENNINGTON constituting themselves teachers and expounders of Conservatism, after so recently being Destructives, and the advocates of the doctrine of secession.

In regard to the Convention question, the Governor reaffirmed the position maintained in his Wilkesboro' speech—that while North Carolina remained in the Confederacy a Convention, so far as taking the initiative looking to peace is concered, could do no more than could her Legislature; as the treaty making power—which is the power to negotiate peace among other things—is conferred by the Confederate Constitution upon the President and the Senate. He then showed that if separate State action was resolved upon—and he did not deny the power of the State to secede from the Confederacy, *if she should see fit to do so*—another war would be superadded to the one in which our people are now engaged—that Lincoln would not, in that event, relinquish his right to enforce the supremacy of the U. S. Government over us; while, from the necessity of the case, our territory would continue to be occupied by the Confederate armies—that we would be in the ridiculous position of a nation whose entire available force would be fighting under the flag of a foreign government—those who are not in the army generally being old men, boys, or a few militia officers and justices of the peace.

In this connection the Governor showed, by reading a letter of Gov. BROWN, of Ga., that this distinguished gentleman, like himself, was opposed to separate State action, but in favor of negotiation for peace in the regular Constitutional way, and thought that a State Convention, such as is proposed by Mr. HOLDEN, would be very unwise and unfortunrte at this time, as being well calculated to create dissensions among our own people, and instead of aiding would do serious injury to the cause of Southern independence. It was made manifest that Gov. BROWN agreed with Gov. VANCE and not with Mr. HOLDEN, who is in favor of inaugurating a counter revolution in this State.

On the subject of the *habeas corpus* the Governor showed to the entire satisfaction of every unprejudiced man who heard him that he had been opposed to the suspension of the great Writ of Right all the time, and that instead of following Gov. BROWN and and Mr. STEPHENS, as it is alleged he did in his Fayetteville speech, he *preceded* those gentlemen, and Gov. BROWN, in doing what he did, acted in accordance with his (Gov. V's) suggestions. That, therefore, if there was any credit attached to Gov. BROWN'S protest against the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he (Gov. VANCE) was entitled to his share.

As regards the question of peace the Governor deferred to no one in his desire to bring about that grand consummation of our hopes. He had written to the President on the subject long ago, and urged him to inaugurate the necessary steps looking to bringing this terrible war to a close—that efforts in this direction could do no harm, but possibly might do a deal of good.

He then canvassed the antecedents of his competitor and of the editor of his organ—showed that the former had been a Secessionist of the "Straitest Sect" until he was defeated for State printer—that he had done as much as any other one man to bring on the war, and after the war was begun he shrank from the consequences, and now claims the privilege of reading him (Gov. V.) out of the Conservative church. He then showed that the editor of the *Progress* while he published his paper in Newbern was also an "original secessionist." Gov. VANCE did not recognize the authority of Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. PENNINGTON to read such gentlemen as GRAHAM, BADGER, GILMER, BOYDEN, SATTERTHWAITE and other life-long Conservatives out of their own party. The idea was preposterous.

But we have extended this notice of the Governor's speech beyond what we intended. The speech was a masterpiece. It abounded in passages of sublime eloquence, and its argument was unanswerable and overwhelming.

☞ The HOLDEN Destructives, of the "straitest sect," held a mass meeting in this city on yesterday, and made the following nominations for Wake county: For the Senate, WILLIE D. JONES. For the Commons, W. R. RICHARDSON, GREEN H. ALFORD, and CALVIN J. ROGERS. For Sheriff, J. P. H. RUSS.

We may have occasion to canvass the merits of some of these gentlemen before the election. We will simply remark now, that it does not speak well for those who participated in that meeting, that at the very time our safety and nationality as a people struggling for independence are trembling in the balance, they were holding a *political* meeting for openly avowed *political* purposes.

As an evidence that the HOLDEN faction of this county over estimated their strength, and are striking in the dark, we understand—for we will do ourself the justice to say that we were not present—that they appointed a strong VANCE man as one of the Committee on resolutions, who learning it went into the meeting and indignantly rebuked the destructives of the "straitest sect" by avowing that he was a *Conservative*, and wished it distinctly understood, that he was opposed to the "original secessionist," W. W. HOLDEN, and in favor of the *true Conservative*, Z. B. VANCE. We understand the brethren assembled looked at each other inquiringly, upon this announcement being made, and seemed to doubt their own identity. They will catch more Tartars than Dowd before the election.

☞ We believe we have the courtesy of an exchange with all the North Carolina papers, except the Fayetteville *Observer* and the Milton *Chronicle*. For some reason or other they have dropped us from their list. Sorry, gentlemen, to lose you, but we will try and get along without you.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT ON THE CLEAVELAND ROAD.

HEADQ'RS DIBRELL'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Dalton, May 11, 1864.

On the 9th a division of Federal cavalry—commander unknown—attacked Gen. Wheeler's position on the Cleaveland road. They were met by a portion of our brigade, consisting of the 4th Tenn. regiment, Col. Holeman; and half of the 9th Tenn. Col. Baffle; also, the Arkansas and Texas brigades and the 1st Confederate brigade.

After two hours hard fighting we signally defeated them with severe loss, capturing Col. Grainger, commanding brigade six other commissioned officers and seventy-five privates. The losses o four brigade are as follows:

4TH TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

Wounded Slightly—Private I C Smith, W Horns and G Tucker, Company G; C Bond, W Briten and J Taylor, Company F; Lt Hern, Company B, seriously.

11TH TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

Killed—Private Jim Buck Smith, Company D.

Wounded—Lt Banks, Company G, severely in leg; private Mat Simmons same company, severely in the leg; John Bradley, Company H, shot through the hand and arm; John Puryear, Company E, in the leg.

DETACHMENT 9TH TENN.

Killed—Private Chas Duff, Company L.

Wounded—Lieuts Purkett and Bob Clark, slightly.

Captured—Two. Names unknown.

The casualties in the other brigades we could not ascertain. The Yankees fought with desperate valor, but could not withstand the impetuous charge of our gallant men.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Snake Gap.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy May 13.]

THE SITUATION.

The enemy was making heavy demonstrations upon the Cleveland road, as if a flank movement was designed. All of his complicated and deceptive manœuvres thus far have resulted in a series of mere combats and assaults upon the gaps of Rocky-face Ridge and Chattooga Mountains.

The Resaca raid was a miserable abortion, and will hardly be repeated again. A private letter dated Wednesday morning says: "All quiet this morning except a slight skirmish at daylight. Everything is in excellent condition and prospects bright."

We do not believe a general engagement between the two armies likely, unless Johnston is flanked from, or voluntarily leaves, his present position, than which that of Bragg at Missionary Ridge was not more formidable. The enemy hardly dare storm it, and to attempt to move round it by either flank would be attended with imminent danger.

As nothing additional is telegraphed of the Federal excursionists to Resaca, we conclude they must have returned from that expedition—how, the next official reports will perhaps reveal. Various intimations, through private and regular correspondents, of the advent of other forces, and the probable proximity of Forrest to the scene of operations have been received—but of course are mere conjecture.

We are at least assured of one fact, and that is that our army has been receiving additions and is not diminishing either in its strength or confidence.

From Northern Alabama we have nothing later than a report that our cavalry pickets are all around Decatur and keep the enemy confined in their entrenchments.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Looking at the map, says the Macon *Confederate*, we find the late battle-field in Virginia in Spottsylvania county, forty-five miles north of northwest of Richmond, sixty miles south of southwest of Washington. Gen. Grant is, therefore, fifteen miles nearer Richmond than Gen. Lee is of Washington. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad runs through the eastern end of that county. The renowned city of Fredericksburg is in the north-eastern end of the county, on the Rappahannock river. The battle was fought fifteen miles from that city.

Chesterfield is that county immediately across the river from Richmond. Chester Court House is about thirteen miles from Richmond, on a direct line.—Petersburg is thirty miles still farther south, and is about half that distance from City Point where the enemy recently landed. Fort Drewry is on the James, a few miles from Richmond, and is the main work guarding the water approaches to the city.

Chesterville, La., the place which our forces are reported to have occupied, is a point of great importance. It is on the right bank of Bayou Rapides, the principal source of the Teche, about nine miles from Red River, and on the direct road to Opelousas from Alexandria, with which it is connected by a railroad some twenty-two miles long. It gives us command of the line of the Rapides, and effectually cuts off the enemy's retreat southward.

We hear it frequently asserted, says the Wilmington *Journal*, that there is no profit upon cargoes brought in and sold here, and that the only profit is on the outward cargo. Let us look at a few things where we have a chance of comparing the Nassau prices with those obtained here yesterday at auction. We take the Nassau quotations from the Bahama *Herald* of the 4th:

Alcohol.—Nassau, $1 00 per gallon; Wilmington, $70 a $80—$70 to $80 for $1.

Bi-Carb Soda.—Nassau, 4c. a 4½c. per lb; Wilmington, $2 85 a $3—$66 to $73 for $1.

Coffee—Nassau, 18c. a 20c. per lb; Wilmington, $10 per lb.—$50 to $55½ for $1.

Cotton Cards.—Nassau, Whittemore, No. 10, $13 to $14 per doz. English, No. 10, $11 a $12; Wilmington, $36 to $60 per pair—$36 to $60 for $1.

Calf Skins, French.—Nassau, $30 to $35; Wilmington, $1050—$30 to $35 for $1.

Sugar.—Nassau, crushed 14 a 15c., brown 8 a 8½c.; Wilmington, crushed $10 25, brown $8—$68 to $73 for $1 on the crushed and $90 to $100 for $1 on the brown.

Sulph. Quinine.—Nassau, $2 25 per oz; Wilmington, $69 a $80 per oz.—$25 to $35½ for $1.

Black Pepper.—Nassau 14 a 15c. per pound; Wilmington, $7 50—$50 to $53½ for $1.

Now here is an average of 56 for 1, that is to say two hundred per cent profit on Nassau prices, allowing for exchange the full current rates, and all the articles we have quoted are, we are pretty sure, included among the articles not prohibited. It will not do to say that at these prices goods will not be brought in, or that the profits are not sufficiently remunerative to tempt capitalists to take the risk.—The venture is a paying one both ways, and would be so were prices lowered one-half.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Agent of the Press Association at Richmond, gives us to understand that the Yankees have been cleaned up between Richmond and Petersburg, and Weldon and the latter place, and that telegraphic communication by that route may be expected to be resumed every hour. We have been receiving dispatches *via* Danville and Greensboro'.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Maj. Marcus Erwin has been appointed Commissioner for Western North Carolina, under the Act abolishing the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and Mr. S. B. Sawyer, Marshall.—*Asheville News.*

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

THE ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

The object is to secure a permanent fund which shall be safely invested, and the interest used in support and education of Orphans.

The first claimants upon this Fund are to be the destitute Orphans of deceased soldiers, who have been engaged in the service of the Confederate States, and, when in the lapse of time, there shall be no longer such claimants, then of other Destitute Orphan children. These Orphans are to be clothed, fed and taught: the pupils being thus prepared, according to their several capacities, for different stations of respectability in society.

To secure this object, each donor of $50, or more, is a Trustee, and, in the management of the fund, has one vote for every $50 contributed by him. He may also designate the county which is to have the benefit of his donation. There are no Trustees but the donors. Thus the fund is preserved from being sectarian or sectional.

The donors have been incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina; the act making substantially the provisions above recited. All details have been left until other donors, and, if possible, donors from all the counties may have a voice in the final direction of the fund. A mere provisional organization obtains, in which every county and every church from which donations had come, are duly represented.

The whole fund exceeds $200,000, and is invested in real estate and bonds. These investments have been made by the donors at a called meeting, or in the recess, by gentlemen of well known integrity and financial skill.

Much of the service having been rendered gratuitously, it may, perhaps, be fairly said that never in this country has so large a fund been collected at so little cost.

Whether an institution shall be founded, as was the intent of the original donors, or the income of the fund be divided among the existing Literary Institutions of the country, is a question to be hereafter determined by the donors. It may be proper to say that the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in N. C, has tendered to the Fund the real estate of St. John's College, Oxford, embracing an excellent building and twenty-four acres of land, on condition that the Fund shall liquidate the College debt of $6,000 or $7,000 and shall take a proportionate number of Orphans of Masons among its beneficiaries. There having been no meeting of the donors since the tender of the Grand Lodge, no action has been had in regard to this handsome offer.

Let every man who has staid at home consider what his duty is towards the children of those who have died in defence of our families and property, and who have left nothing for their children, and just what we think those men should do for us if our cases were reversed let us do for them.

As much of my time as can practicably be so employed, is spent in canvassing the State in behalf of this enterprise—declared by a distinguished citizen of South Carolina to be the noblest undertaking since the war begun—I cannot reach every man. Let the wise and good and charitable send me their contributions by safe hands, or by express, and they shall be properly acknowledged. Send money or bonds or your own personal obligations, made payable at any date you choose, with interest from 1st January 1864. The annual interest is all that is needed.

Certificates of bonds can be transferred. Make them payable to Jno. G. Williams, Treasurer of the N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund. Let them then be sent to me. My address is Raleigh, N. C.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.
April, 1864. Financial Secretary.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

The annexed items are taken from Dalton correspondence of Atlanta *Appeal*:

No one who is not in the centre of the magnificent struggle which is now going on around the Dalton gaps can fully appreciate the precise nature of the conflict. Being altogether a strategic affair, designed to effect positions, it moves and countermoves its points every hour in the day.

The design of the enemy is evidently our rear, but the movements of Polk, Loring and French, and the concentration of the Georgia State forces on the one hand, with the conjecturable presence of Morgan through East Tennessee, very naturally check and restrain his limits.

Gen. Forrest is expected to appear on the board before many days, and then look out for deeds.

Gen. Bate and Gen. Cheatham are at the extreme front, have their commands in excellent position, and are in excellent health. Gen. Stewart is wide awake and constantly in the saddle.

Col Ben. Hill, the provost marshal general, has been placed by Gen. Johnston in command of a reserve brigade, to operate upon outpost and other duties, and to be thrown from point to point as occasion require.

The front of Line Mill Creek Gap is protected by a series of admirably constructed redoubts and abatis. In a late attack on the place the Yankees left one hundred and seventy dead on the field. Their wounded they carried off.

Affairs at Line Mill Creek Gap begin to assume the features of a siege. It is thought by some that the Yankees are placing siege pieces in position with a view of shelling us out.

The result of Hooker's raid towards Resaca has not been fully made known. We only know that the object in view was not accomplished, and that he will be glad to rejoin the main army.

Operations were somewhat checked on the 10th by a heavy shower of rain, and last night we were visited by a drenching rain; attended by terrific thunder and lightning. The men had little protection, and almost every one was completely wet, but they are indifferent alike to showers of shell or rain.

In the midst of the storm the troops of Colonel Tom. Smith's brigade raised a tremendous yell, by way of evincing their vitality, which was enthusiastically taken up and passed from line to line until the sound dies away in the distance.

Two Yankee deserters came in Tuesday. They say that the term of enlistment of nearly one-half their army expires on the 13th inst., and that they are determined not to fight another day. Whether this is really true, or only a trick of the Yankees in sending these quasi deserters with this report to gain time, and thrown us off our guard, remains to be seen.

Every indication shows that Gen. Johnston is still master of the field. The General is enthusiastically cheered whenever he makes his appearance.

A portion of Hooker's forces cut the wires near Tilton, a few days ago, but were in too much haste to do further damage.

The correspondent of the Marietta *Rebel* writes thus:

The Yankee prisoners captured near Dalton, estimate their entire force in our front at eighty thousand men.

Among the things captured on the 10th was seventeen hundred small arms.

Four distinct assaults of the Federals on our lines were repulsed on Wednesday.

From the Atlanta Appeal, May 13th.

FROM THE DALTON FRONT.

Reports represent all quiet at Dalton Thursday.

It is supposed that the enemy are not falling back, but endeavoring to flank us.

Dalton was visited by a terrible storm at 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 11th.

While the storm was raging in all its fury, the enemy made three desperate assaults at Dug gap, but were successfully repulsed each time.

GEN. FORREST'S COMMAND.

A private letter, dated Okalona, May 3d, says: "Forrest is at Tupelo, sixteen miles above this place. The Yankees are crossing the Tennessee river at Savannah, and the report is that they are coming out from Memphis."

For the Conservative.

Holden has raised a great cry for peace, and has worked on the passions of men, exciting their apprehensions and fears, until he has made his admirers and followers believe that all men in authority, both Confederate and State, are opposed to peace. A little examination into the case, however, will convince any reflecting man to the contrary.—We all desire peace. It has been the ardent desire of the whole South from the beginning of the war to the present time. When the Yankee nation was preparing for war, the South sent commissioners to Washington city, chosen from among her ablest men, if possible to settle the great question before the work of blood-shedding commenced. These men labored earnestly and faithfully, but a deaf ear was turned to all their arguments. No disposition was manifested on the part of the Yankees to settle the question by negotiation. Argument failed—reason seemed dethroned—the sacredness of human life was disregarded, and true to the purposes which have since been developed, they began the work of subjugation, if in their power to effect it.

The South, in obedience to the first law of nature, braced himself, as well as she could, for defence.—The Federal armies have been met, and most wonderful victories achieved; but the pressure of the enemy continues, and the energies of the South have been aroused to meet the occasion. The foul spirit of abolitionism is more fully developed every succeeding month, and the gate for negotiation and argument more closely sealed, and the only alternative left for the South is either to resist or to submit.—Submission is the only proposition which has come from Washington, and that the most degrading.

Just now Mr. Holden steps forward as the champion as the means of putting an end to hostilities and national suffering—a thing which no one has ever objected to—a point to which all have been anxious to arrive, and which was tried by the South before a gun was fired, but which was utterly spurned by the Yankee nation. It is impossible to negotiate with a man unless he will hear you. As soon as a hearing can be obtained with the Yankee authorities, then something can be affected by negotiation. Until then it is the solemn duty of the South to use all possible exertions in repelling invasion and resisting oppression.

It is vain for Holden to set himself up as the peculiar friend for negotiation, and delusive for the people to credit his pretensions, because he only assumes a position which the entire South has occupied from the beginning of the war. When he signed the ordinance of secession, he pledged "the last man and the last dollar" in the mantainance of that act; but now that the time has come which *tries men's souls*, he cries most vociferously for peace through negotiation! He has never smelled the flash of gun powder on a battle field, nor so much as seen a battle field, and perhaps has consientious scruples on the subject. But he will negotiate! Oh yes! But how? By submission? That is the plain meaning of Holden's negotiation scheme.

His followers sometimes talk in a manner that Holden would not, unless it might be in very select company. They say that the confiscation laws and treason proclamations of Lincoln are only intended by the Yankee nation to chide the South into submission to Federal authority, and were never intended to be put into execution, only during the war—that as soon as the South lays down arms these laws will be repealed and Lincoln's proclamations revoked, and every man's property restored to him; that, as to the war debt, it will be consolidated, and that it can be paid in a few years by duties on the single article of salt.

There is no doubt as to the truth of this statement, and what a Holdenite talks, of course is the sentiment of Holden himself, and no doubt of the entire faction now clinging to his skirts and needlessly and wickedly agitating the public mind. Let it then be borne in mind and constantly kept before the people, that he who votes for Holden, as Governor, votes a submission ticket. We cannot persuade ourselves that a majority of the good people of North Carolina, after the sacrifices which they have made, and the sufferings which they have endured, will now vote a ticket of such base degradation.

A letter to the Editor of this paper from the Editor of the Wytheville (Va.) Dispatch, dated May 11th, says: "The Yankees have possession of Dublin Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Rriroad. Their force is estimated at 7,000. They have come with a large wagon train. On last Monday they repulsed our forces at Dublin Depot and drove them back to New river bridge. There was heavy firing in that direction yesterday evening.

"One regiment of Yankees came through Tazwell county, Va, supposed to be a portion of the main body. These were badly whipped by Gen. Morgan—nearly all were either killed, wounded or captured.

"Reports come in this evening that the Yankees at Dublin were tearing up the Railroad and burning the small bridges in the neighborhood. They will certainly try hard to destroy the Lead mines in Wythe county, and the Salt works in Washington county, Va."—*Confederate.*

Mr. Lincoln attended the Washington theatre to see Mr. Forrest in King Lear. He was, we learn, much affected. Ingratitude seems to wound him. He said that Mr. Chase reminded him of Regan and General Fremont of Goneril.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of

Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
May 16. 6—w3m. WM. A. DUKE.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.
For circulars and information, apply to
May 16. 21—3m. Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

MINERS WANTED.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to
W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

11—tf. J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.